

vention which shall nominate candidates for President and Vice President, by the treasurer of every political committee which shall take part in such election, but this shall not be held to exempt any political committee participating in such elections in two or more States from filing statements preceding and following the national convention, showing its receipts and expenditures in all States in which it shall have participated in the elections. Each of the statements required by this section shall be full and complete, shall be signed and sworn to by said treasurer, and shall conform to the requirements of the following section of this act, except that the supplemental statements herein required need not contain any item of which publicity is given in a previous statement; the final statement shall contain a summary of all previous statements. The statements so filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be preserved by him for 15 months and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.

"SEC. 13. That the statements required by the preceding section of this act shall state:

"First. The name and address of each person, firm, association, or committee who has contributed, promised, loaned, given, or advanced to such political committee or any officer, member, or agent thereof, in one or more items, money or its equivalent of the aggregate amount or value of \$100 or more, and the amount or sum contributed, promised, loaned, given, or advanced by each.

"Second. The aggregate sum of all such contributions made to such political committee, or to any officer, member, or agent thereof in amounts of less than \$100.

"Third. The aggregate amount of all such contributions made by citizens of each State, together with the total sum of all such contributions received by such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof.

"Fourth. The name and address of each person, firm, association, or committee to whom such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, has distributed, disbursed, contributed, loaned, advanced, given, or promised any sum of money or its equivalent of the amount or value of \$10 or more, stating the amount in each case and the purpose thereof, together with a true and accurate statement of the items or sums distributed, disbursed, contributed, loaned, advanced, given, or promised to persons, firms, associations, or committees in each State separate from other States.

"Fifth. The aggregate sum so paid or promised by such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, where the amount or value of such payment or promise to any one person, firm, association, or committee, in one or more items, is less than \$10.

"Sixth. The total sum so paid or promised by such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof.

"SEC. 14. That every person, firm, association, or committee, except political committees heretofore defined, that shall expend, pay, or promise any sum of money or other thing of value amounting to \$50 or more for the purpose of influencing the result of an election, primary, or convention at which a Representative in Congress or Senator of the United States or presidential elector is to be elected, or candidates for Representative or Senator or President and Vice President are to be nominated, or delegates to a national convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President are to be elected, unless he or it shall contribute the same to a political committee as heretofore defined, shall file statements of the same under oath with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., as required by section 12 of this act, of the treasurer of a political committee, which statements shall be held by said Clerk in all respects as required by section 3 of this act.

"SEC. 15. That every person who shall be a candidate for nomination at any primary election or nominating convention, or for election at any general or special election, shall file, if candidate for Senator of the United States, with the Secretary of the Senate, at Washington, D. C., and if candidate for Representative in Congress, with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., not less than 10 nor more than 15 days before the day of such convention, primary, or election, a full, correct, and itemized statement of all moneys and things of value received by him or by anyone for him with his knowledge and consent, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy, together with the names of all those who furnished the same in whole or in part, and such statement shall, in addition, contain a true and itemized account of all moneys and things of value given, contributed, expended, used, or promised by such candidate, or by his agent, representative, or other person for and in his behalf with his knowledge and consent, together with the names of all those to whom any and all such gifts, contributions, payments, or promises were made for the purpose of procuring his nomination or election. Every such candidate shall, within 15 days after such primary election or nominating convention, and within 30 days after such general or special election, file with the Secretary of the Senate or with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, a similar statement containing a summary of the previous statement and continuing the same so as to show all such receipts and expenditures up to, on, and after the day of such election or convention. In every such statement the candidate shall include a statement of every promise or pledge made by him or by anyone for him with his knowledge and consent, and whether he has given authority to any person to make any such promise or pledge, before the completion of any such primary, election, or convention, relative to the appointment or recommendation for appointment of any person to any position of trust, honor, or profit, either in the county, State, or Nation, or in any political subdivision thereof, or in any private or corporate employment, for the purpose of procuring the support of such person or of any person in his candidacy; and if any such promise or pledge shall have been made the name, address, and occupation of each person to whom such promise or pledge was made shall be stated, together with a description of the position relating to which such promise or pledge was made. In the event that no such pledge or promise has been made that fact shall be distinctly stated.

"SEC. 16. That every statement required by this act shall be verified by oath or affirmation, taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and the depositing of any such statement in a regular post office, directed to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, duly stamped and registered, within the time required herein, shall be deemed a sufficient filing of any such statement under the provisions of this act. The forms for the statements required by this act shall be furnished by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

"SEC. 17. That the statements required by section 15 of this act to be made before nomination and before election shall include the full name and post-office address, if known, of each opponent for nomination

or election, as the case may be; and if any person thus named as a candidate for nomination or election shall fail, neglect, or refuse to file any statement required by this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, within 30 days after such statement or statements should have been filed to certify that fact to the Attorney General of the United States.

"SEC. 18. That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, on or before the 15th day of January next after any election governed by the provisions of this act, report to the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, the name of each candidate for nomination or election who has filed statements as required by this act, giving his place of residence and the State or congressional district, as the case may be, in which he was a candidate, and the total amount of campaign expenses paid or promised by him or by anyone for him, as shown by such statements; also the name of each candidate for nomination or election, as shown by the files of his office or otherwise ascertained, whether nominated or elected or not, who has failed, neglected, or refused to file any or all of the statements required of him by this act, giving his place of residence and the State or congressional district, as the case may be, in which he was a candidate; also the complete reports of political committees as defined in this act. The report required by this section shall be printed as a public document.

"SEC. 19. That this act shall not be construed to annul or vitiate the laws of any State, not directly in conflict herewith, relating to the nomination or election of candidates for the offices herein named, or to exempt any such candidate from complying with such State laws.

"SEC. 20. That every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"SEC. 21. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any objection to laying the bill aside temporarily? The Chair hears none, and the bill is so laid aside.

MR. SIMMONS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 6, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 5, 1916.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, we realize that we are passing through an epoch-making period in the history of our Republic, and we most fervently pray that the chosen servants of our people may be able to meet the changing conditions as they arise with clearness of vision and honesty of purpose, preserving the nobility of our national character with its sacred traditions, defending our rights, the genius of our Republic, doing unto others as we would be done by, in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

COST OF LIVING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MR. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up House joint resolution 91, authorizing an inquiry into the cost of living in the District of Columbia, and move to concur in the Senate amendments. The resolution is on the Speaker's table.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 91) authorizing and directing the Department of Labor to make an inquiry into the cost of living in the District of Columbia and to report thereon to Congress as early as practicable.

The Senate amendments were read.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado moves to take the resolution just reported from the Speaker's table and to concur in the Senate amendments.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leaves of absence were granted as follows:

To **MR. KEY** of Ohio, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To **MR. CARY**, indefinitely, on account of illness.

ADDITIONAL PAGE.

MR. LLOYD. I present the following privileged resolution on the Committee on Accounts.

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 384 (H. Rept. 1204).

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint an additional page for the present session, beginning on December 4, 1916, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at a salary of \$75 per month.

MR. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides for an additional page, who is for the use of Mr. SCHALL, of Minnesota.

It is a similar resolution to that which was passed during the last session.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

SESSION CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 383 (H. Rept. 1203).

Resolved, That clerks to committees of the House during the session provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, be, and they are hereby, assigned for the present session of Congress to the following committees, to wit:

Committee on Railways and Canals.
Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.
Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Committee on Invalid Pensions (assistant clerk).
Committee on the Judiciary (additional assistant clerk).
Committee on Enrolled Bills.
Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides the same assignments as in the last Congress, excepting—

Mr. MANN. The gentleman means the last session?

Mr. LLOYD. The last session of Congress, excepting that the Committee on Education was provided for in a resolution which passed in August, and that is not included, and the Committee on Mines and Mining was given an annual clerk under the legislative, executive, and judicial bill, and that is not included. Otherwise, the resolution is the same as that passed at the last session of Congress.

Mr. MANN. Does this provide for all the additional clerks carried in the appropriation act?

Mr. LLOYD. Excepting those two.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. LLOYD. Certainly.

Mr. MADDEN. How many years has it been since the Committee on Railways and Canals had a meeting?

Mr. LLOYD. Well, I am not advised about that.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that it is a waste of money to be appropriating for clerks of committees that never meet and have no business, and the House ought to be advised of the desirability of entering into some sort of economy in the expenditure of the public money.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, the supposition is that these committees have met and discharged their duties. As far as I know, all these committees to whom these clerks have been assigned have discharged their duties.

Mr. MADDEN. They have not any business.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following concurrent resolution:

House concurrent resolution 62.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 5th day of December, 1916, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

EMPLOYEES OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I also present the following resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 382 (H. Rept. 1202).

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Interior, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor, the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings each be allowed a clerk at the rate of \$125 per month; that the Committee on Rules be allowed an assistant clerk at the rate of \$100 per month; and that the Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers be allowed a messenger at the rate of \$60 per month during the second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, the salaries of said clerks, assistant clerk, and messenger to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will proceed with the call of committees, and the chairmen of the various committees will please give heed,

The Clerk proceeded with the call of committees.

Mr. ADAMSON (when the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was called). Mr. Speaker, if this is a call with a view of getting up some real business, and not a mere perfunctory call, I will call up some real business.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman had best call it up.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 563) to amend section 20 of an act to regulate commerce, to prevent overissues of securities by carriers, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the committee can not call up a bill on the Union Calendar on this call. This is not Calendar Wednesday.

Mr. KITCHIN. Will the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] yield?

Mr. ADAMSON. I yield to both of the gentlemen with pleasure.

RECESS.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House took a recess until 12.55 p. m.

At the expiration of the recess the House resumed its session and was called to order by the Speaker.

JOINT MEETING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper, J. J. Sinnott, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The Vice President took the Chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Chair appoints the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN], the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] as a committee to wait on the President and escort him into the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALINGER], and the Senator from California [Mr. WORKS].

At 1 o'clock p. m. the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk, amid prolonged applause.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the Sixty-fourth Congress, I present the President of the United States. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. 1384).

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Congress, in fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the Constitution of communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the Union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient, I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the Congress.

I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and shall make my suggestions as few as possible; but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the programme of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session in view of the public dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors, and trainmen.

I then recommended:

First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission

along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives and now awaiting action by the Senate; in order that the Commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third, the authorization of the appointment by the President of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

Fourth, explicit approval by the Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth, an amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

And, sixth, the lodgement in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railways of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

The second and third of these recommendations the Congress immediately acted on: it established the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other suggestions until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear, and a recommendation by the Congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the Commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

The other suggestions,—the increase in the Interstate Commerce Commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the Executive of the power to control and operate the railways when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity,—I now very earnestly renew.

The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have entrusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

Not only does the Interstate Commerce Commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

The country can not and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the Congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the Executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.

This is a programme of regulation, prevention, and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the House of Representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the Senate.

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the Congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged

by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at any rate before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

Three matters of capital importance await the action of the Senate which have already been acted upon by the House of Representatives: the bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the Corrupt Practices Act. I need not labor my advice that these measures be enacted into law. Their urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune but necessary. Even delay would seriously jeopard the interests of the country and of the government.

Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elections may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which federal offices are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further very serious disadvantage of postponing action until another election was at hand and some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will presently, will immediately assume, has indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done now, because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the Island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the Island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

At the last session of the Congress a bill was passed by the Senate which provides for the promotion of vocational and industrial education which is of vital importance to the whole country because it concerns a matter, too long neglected, upon which the thorough industrial preparation of the country for the critical years of economic development immediately ahead of us in very large measure depends. May I not urge its early and favourable consideration by the House of Representatives and its early enactment into law? It contains plans which affect all interests and all parts of the country and I am sure that there

is no legislation now pending before the Congress whose passage the country awaits with more thoughtful approval or greater impatience to see a great and admirable thing set in the way of being done.

There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two Houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practicable basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them.

Inasmuch as this is, Gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the Sixty-fourth Congress, I hope that you will permit me to say with what genuine pleasure and satisfaction I have cooperated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labour in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction. [Applause.]

At 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m. the President retired from the Hall of the House.

Thereupon the Vice President and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 6, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. KEATING, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 16358) to establish in the Department of Labor a division to be known as a woman's division, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1205), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 18074) to conserve the food supply of the United States and protect the people from extortionate prices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 18075) to authorize the city of Winchester, Ky., to divert water from the pool in the Kentucky River formed by Lock and Dam No. 10; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 18076) to amend the act approved June 3, 1916, increasing the Medical Corps of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COLEMAN: A bill (H. R. 18077) to amend the act of March 2, 1907, relative to the grades and salaries of clerks in post offices of the first and second class and carriers in the City Delivery Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 18078) providing for a site and public building for post-office and other Federal purposes at Norton, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18079) providing for a site and public building for post-office and other Federal purposes, at Hays, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 18080) to determine what obligation, if any, exists under the treaty with Spain of 1819 to relieve the estate of Richard W. Meade, deceased; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 18081) granting a pension to teamsters, bridge builders, and railroad repairers who were in the service of the United States during the War with Spain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18082) recognizing the military service of and giving pensionable status under all pension laws of the United States to persons serving under United States officers as home guards, militia, teamsters, or other provisional troops or field employees during the War with Spain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18083) granting pensions to Army teamsters of the War with Spain; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: A bill (H. R. 18084) providing for the continuation and the completion of the East Chester Creek (New York City) improvement; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON: A bill (H. R. 18085) extending the time for the completion of the bridge across the Delaware River authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Pennsylvania & Newark Railroad Co., or their successors, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Delaware River," approved the 24th day of August, 1912; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOREMUS: A bill (H. R. 18086) for the construction of coast guard cutters; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 18087) providing for the construction of a public building at Jackson, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 18088) for the relief of the museum of New Mexico, which is a part of the educational system of New Mexico; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HELGESEN: Resolution (H. Res. 386) creating a committee to investigate and report on plans of Carroll Livingston Riker, relating to submarine arsenal batteries for dirigible torpedoes and battleship-hunting submarines; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET: Resolution (H. Res. 387) inquiring relative to Charles Edward Russell; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VAN DYKE: Resolution (H. Res. 388) authorizing investigation of high cost of living; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 18089) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Carey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18090) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 18091) granting an increase of pension to James Dodwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18092) granting an increase of pension to Eddie E. Sterrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18093) granting an increase of pension to James T. McMillan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 18094) granting an increase of pension to Mary Cronk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 18095) granting a pension to Joseph Pullar, alias James Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 18096) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Cunard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 18097) for the relief of Dr. E. V. Hailman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18098, to correct the military record of John Minster; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18099) granting an increase of pension to Charles Cain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18100) granting an increase of pension to John J. McElhany; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 18101) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Smallwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 18102) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Cliff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18103) granting a pension to Amelia Woodward Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18104) granting a pension to Mary Ann McMain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 18105) granting an increase of pension to Moses McCleary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 18106) granting an increase of pension to Victor E. Burnham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18107) granting an increase of pension to Augustus F. Groff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 18108) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Bradds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILLIARD: A bill (H. R. 18109) granting an increase of pension to William J. Abrams; to the Committee on Pensions. Also, a bill (H. R. 18110) granting a pension to John Knowles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 18111) granting an increase of pension to George W. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 18112) granting a pension to Byers Tomlinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18113) granting a pension to Florence Edinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18114) granting an increase of pension to John Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18115) granting an increase of pension to Lorain Marsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18116) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas W. Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18117) granting an increase of pension to William S. Lattimer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18118) granting an increase of pension to John B. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18119) granting an increase of pension to George W. Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18120) granting an increase of pension to James Leming; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 18121) granting an increase of pension to William Goodin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18122) granting an increase of pension to John W. Morton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18123) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Rittenhouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18124) granting an increase of pension to Shepherd M. Gaston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18125) granting an increase of pension to Wiley A. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18126) granting an increase of pension to David W. Shellabarger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 18127) for the relief of the estate of Samuel S. Vaughn, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 18128) granting an increase of pension to Rosannah Heidler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18129) granting an increase of pension to George C. Worley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18130) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Olewiler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18131) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18132) granting an increase of pension to Howard F. Hartzell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18133) granting an increase of pension to John H. Leeper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18134) granting an increase of pension to George N. Welsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18135) granting an increase of pension to William Riddle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 18136) for the relief of Loyal F. Russell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MATTHEWS: A bill (H. R. 18137) granting an increase of pension to Levi Hoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 18138) granting an increase of pension to Orin Holmes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18139) granting a pension to Phoebe Jane Pickard Edwards, widow of Jonathan Pickard, Company C, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 18140) granting an increase of pension to William A. Ballard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTH: A bill (H. R. 18141) granting a pension to Clara R. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18142) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Fritz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18143) granting an increase of pension to Caleb Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 18144) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Holmes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 18145) granting an increase of pension to George W. Frisbie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 18146) granting an increase of pension to James Andell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18147) granting an increase of pension to Orilla Higbee Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 18148) granting an increase of pension to George H. Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18149) granting an increase of pension to William Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18150) granting an increase of pension to James Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18151) granting an increase of pension to William T. Hobbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18152) granting an increase of pension to Henry Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18153) granting an increase of pension to Leander McCants; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18154) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18155) granting an increase of pension to James Orr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18156) granting an increase of pension to W. P. Brittain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18157) granting an increase of pension to Steward M. Castner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18158) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Miltenberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18159) granting an increase of pension to Anderson York; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18160) granting an increase of pension to George E. York; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18161) granting an increase of pension to Byron Battin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18162) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Dern; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18163) granting an increase of pension to David Galbreath; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 18164) granting an increase of pension to Elory P. Willett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 18165) granting an increase of pension to John Beaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18166) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Newman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 18167) for the relief of Arthur R. Pinkerton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 18168) granting a pension to Elizabeth W. Messer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18169) granting an increase of pension to John Henson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18170) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Tippie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18171) granting an increase of pension to Louis Dixon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18172) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wiggins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18173) granting an increase of pension to William H. Null; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18174) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 18175) granting an increase of pension to James Riley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VAN DYKE: A bill (H. R. 18176) granting an increase of pension to Alice Jerome; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 18177) for the relief of estate of Charles J. Amidon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 18178) granting an increase of pension to Ethan A. Mowrer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18179) granting an increase of pension to Oscar W. Stone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINSLOW: A bill (H. R. 18180) granting a pension to Jennie J. Casey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution (H. Res. 385) to pay to the administrator of Michael J. Doyle, late a member of the Capitol police force certain moneys; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany House bill 17862, for relief of Leonard Tressel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES: Memorial of Trades Assembly of Schenectady, N. Y., against compulsory arbitration; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of Local Union 347 and Central District Council of Brotherhood of Electric Workers and of the Trades Assembly of Schenectady, N. Y., against exportation of food-stuffs by the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURRY: Resolution by General Winn Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, No. 32, of Antioch, Cal., protesting against the destruction of Silver Lake Falls and the Falls of Lee Vining Creek, at the eastern gateway of the Yosemite Valley, by certain power companies owned and controlled in the State of Colorado, under permits obtained from the Government; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GREENE: Petition of James Mott and other employees of the maintenance of way department of American railways, favoring eight hours a day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOTT: Memorial of Northern New York Development League, favoring the Webb bill, House bill 16707, to promote export trade; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of Charles Ballard and 24 other railroad employees, of Roodhouse, Ill., for an eight-hour day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: Petition of employees of the maintenance of way department of American railways, favoring eight hours a day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of John McKiel and other citizens of New Hampshire, favoring passage of an eight-hour law for all railway employees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1916.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we pray Thee to so order those unseen forces that give direction to the currents of human thought that our deliberations may be found to accord with the divine plan. Within the sphere of our human responsibility do Thou give to us Thy Spirit for guidance, and above all the measure of our thinking or asking may we be surrounded by Thy providence and grace. Forbid that anything should go out of this Chamber that would influence for evil the thoughts of the people. Grant that we may realize the far-reaching influence of every word and act, that being ordered by the Lord in all our deliberations we may be enabled to perpetuate the glorious institutions that have come from Thy hand through the currents of our history. Guide us in the thought and work of this day. For Christ's sake. Amen.

HENRY A. DU PONT, a Senator from the State of Delaware; WESLEY L. JONES, a Senator from the State of Washington; JAMES D. PHELAN, a Senator from the State of California; and WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, a Senator from the State of Michigan, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the certificate of the governor of Virginia certifying that CLAUDE A. SWANSON has been duly chosen a Senator to represent that State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1917, which will be read.

The certificate was read and ordered to be placed on the files of the Senate, as follows:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 7th day of November, 1916, CLAUDE A. SWANSON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Virginia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 1917.

Witness: His excellency our Governor H. C. Stuart, and our seal hereto affixed at Richmond, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1916.

H. C. STUART, Governor.

By the Governor:

B. O. JAMES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (H. DOC. NO. 1431).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS (H. DOC. NO. 1419).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditure of the appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF SERGEANT AT ARMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant at Arms, submitting a full and complete account of all the property in his possession and in the Senate Office Building belonging to the United States (S. Doc. No. 558), which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant at Arms, submitting a detailed statement of waste paper and condemned property sold since December 6, 1915 (S. Doc. No. 561), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

DISPOSITION OF PAPERS IN AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 1720).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, relative to the disposition of useless and waste papers in his department, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (H. DOC. NO. 1435).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of the manner in which the appropriation for "Miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture," for the fiscal year 1916, has been expended, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (H. DOC. NO. 1439).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of expenditures of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY (H. DOC. NO. 1421).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all sums paid by the Bureau of Chemistry for compensation of or payment of expenses to officers or other persons employed by State, county, or municipal governments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF TIMBER.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of moneys received and contributions toward cooperative work in forest investigations or the protection and improvement of national forests and the sums refunded to depositors on account of excess deposits in connection with the purchase of timber and use of lands or resources of the national forests, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF SEEDS (H. DOC. NO. 1420).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the place, quantity, and price of seeds purchased during the fiscal year 1916, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

MARITIME CANAL CO. OF NICARAGUA (H. DOC. NO. 1428).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the operations of the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua, which, with the accompanying paper, was